

he dropped the flower and straightened out his finger, holding it steady and the bird perched upon it.

By similar treatment the Chipmunks in a few weeks eat from one's hand and often perched on the knee or shoulder. By kindness one learns the value of his bird and animal neighbors and is able to study the habits and photograph birds while nesting and feeding their young. This comradeship between man and bird friends should be more carefully practiced by all who live or camp in the woods in the summertime.

This would be more often the case if people would realize that a bird killed or frightened away is a permanent loss, but the bird who trusts brings to one a daily joy and gives a pleasant memory which cheers during the winter season and fills one with the joyous anticipation of meeting his bird friends the following summer.—EDWIN DEMERITTE, 210 *Drummond Place, Norfolk, Va.*

The Bluebird in Cuba.— On February 24, 1917, while riding by train through the suburbs of Havana, one of the first species we saw in Cuba was the familiar Bluebird (*Sialia s. sialis*). About seven birds, including several adult males, were perched on the telegraph wires near one of the local stations, and were, of course, absolutely unmistakable. As the Bluebird has been considered accidental in Cuba, this observation seems worthy of record.—W. DEW. MILLER AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History*.

Rare or Uncommon Birds at Rochester, N. Y.— At the request of Superintendent of Parks, C. C. Laney, the writers have for the past seven years kept careful record, both by chart showing daily records, and by card index of dates and other pertinent notes, of birds at Highland Park with frequent trips to Lake Ontario and nearby marshes. As the regular work of both takes us into the field from one to ten hours every day in the year an unusual opportunity is given for this study.

The following notes from our records seem worthy of publication.

Larus leucopterus. ICELAND GULL.— March 26, 1915, two birds flying low, near Virginia Ave., Rochester by Wm. L. G. Edson; December 15, 1918, one bird, Port of Rochester, Wm. L. G. Edson; December 23, 1918, one bird, Port of Rochester, on the Genesee River, near its mouth, in company with Herring and Ring-billed Gulls, in flight and at rest on the water within a minimum distance of twenty-five feet by Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey. (This report was published in Bird-Lore's Christmas Census for 1918); January 26, 1919, one bird, Lake Ontario at Summerville, by R. E. Horsey.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.— Becoming rare. June 14, 1914, eight birds, near Rochester, N. Y., by Wm. L. G. Edson; July 14, 1915, three birds, near Rochester, N. Y., by Wm. L. G. Edson; June 14, 1917, two birds, near Rochester, N. Y., by Wm. L. G. Edson; May 8, 1918, one bird, near Rochester, N. Y., by Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEAK.— March 7 to April 9, 1916, from three to twenty-five birds noted on eight days by both Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey.

Ammodramus savannarum australis. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.— June 30 to August 17, 1914, eight reports, usually two birds, on a sandy hillside, east of Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.; April 27 to August 19, 1915, thirteen reports, at the 1914 station and also a couple of miles east on the same range of hills; May 2 to July 2, 1916, a pair and young birds, 12 reports, same station as 1914 and also a mile to the west; May 10 to June 15, 1918, three reports, two birds, same station as 1914.

As a pair of these birds were to be found at the same place during the summers from 1914 to 1917, and young birds were noted in 1916 there is no doubt of their nesting there. In 1918 they were noted only in early spring and in 1919 not at all, although conditions at their station have not changed as far as one can see.

Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis. CARDINAL.— December 10, 1913 to April 21, 1914, a male bird was noted almost daily in Highland Park and at the feeding stations; November 2, 1916 to March 25, 1917, same stations as above. Besides the writers, all Highland Park employees and many bird students saw these birds. The 1913-1914 bird was photographed and featured in one of the Rochester Sunday newspapers.

Vermivora leucobronchialis. BREWSTER'S WARBLER.— May 2, 1914, one bird, in "Warners Woods" Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y. at about 9.30 A.M., by R. E. Horsey, and from 11.20 A.M. to 12 M. by Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey.

The identification points were; almost square patch of bright yellow on the wing, a black line through the eye, a black bill, tail grayish slate grading to grayish yellow-green on the back and slightly darker on the head, underparts light gray tinged with yellow. The points were noted with field glasses in bright sunlight. This record was published in 'Bird-Lore' for July-August, 1914.

Below are our dates for the Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers of which the Brewster's is a hybrid.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.— September 15 and 16, 1914, one bird, Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey; September 7 and 10, 1915, one bird, Wm. L. G. Edson.

Vermivora chrysoptera. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.— May 24, 1913, one bird, R. E. Horsey; September 9, 1914, one bird, Wm. L. G. Edson; September 4, 1915, one bird, R. E. Horsey.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.— May 9 and 10, 1916, two birds; May 7, 1918, one bird, Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., Wm. L. G. Edson and R. E. Horsey.

On May 24, 1917, Wm. L. G. Edson, at the request of Assistant City Engineer, Mr. Skinner, visited the Rochester Sewage disposal plant at Brighton, where about 3000 warblers were feeding on the flies on the sludge beds.

It was quite cold for several days and on this day the thermometer registered 41 degrees and the birds seemed too cold to fly far.

Species identified were:

Mniotilta varia. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.— Fifty individuals.

Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla. NASHVILLE WARBLER.— Twenty-five individuals.

Compothlypis americana usneæ. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.— Four hundred individuals.

Dendroica cærulescens cærulescens. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— One hundred individuals.

Dendroica magnolia. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— Seventy-five individuals.

Dendroica fusca. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Two hundred individuals.

Dendroica virens. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.— One hundred individuals.

Wilsonia citrina. HOODED WARBLER.— Twenty-five individuals.

Setophaga ruticilla REDSTART.— One hundred and twenty-five individuals.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— Nested in Highland Park Pinetum, five young were raised in an Audubon Bird House No. 2, placed on an Electric-wire pole in the midst of thick hemlocks. Young birds in the nest on June 17, 1917. They left the nest on June 28, 1917 and the parents and young often came to the food station for suet.

This is the first record we have noticed of their breeding in Monroe County, N. Y.

Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.— December 11, 1913, 1 bird; January 2 to 16, 1914, two birds reported four times, Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y. The birds were watched at a distance of from six to eight feet, and also shown to local bird authorities (mentioned in 'Birds of New York,' by E. H. Eaton).— WM. L. G. EDSON AND R. E. HORSEY, *The Herbarium, Highland Park, Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

Notes from St. Marks, Fla.— Following are records of birds seen in this vicinity during the past few weeks:

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.— A single bird, September 16, on a sand-bar near the lighthouse in company with Black-bellied Plovers, Turnstone, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers and Red-backed Sandpipers.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.— One taken October 9, in low pine and oak grove, bordering our village. But one bird seen. The first record for our county it is believed and an uncommon migrant in Florida.

Tyrannus verticalis. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.— Two were observed October 11, in our village close by the railroad and near the river, invariably perched in topmost twigs of dead oaks that overlooked a grove of pine